extraordinary document will receive from English publicists more dispassionate treatment than the decidedly provocative nature of its contents renders altogether easy. It was prepared by the responsible head of a Irishmen Offer President Cleveland state, and will probably receive the formal ssent of Congress. Englishmen must, therefore, take it seriously, and refrain from speculations that would otherwise be attractive as to the utility, in view of the presidential election, of twisting the lion's | President Cleveland: tail. The position President Cleveland assumes is preposterous. No American citizen would for a moment dream of admitting its iness in any analogous case in which the honor and interests of America were concerned. There can be but one answer. We decline to humiliate ourselves, and we refuse to accept the decision of Washington in matters altogether outside its jurisdic-

The remainder of the Standard's article is an echo of Lord Salisbury's argument. and it concludes by saying: "Great Britain will reject the demand as indignantly as Congress would if America were asked to of our territory in Alaska, we hereby offer of impartial umpires."

as a proof of our loyalty and devotion to the country of which we are citizens, to place at the disposal of the President of the of impartial umpires."

The Daily Telegraph (Liberal), contends that America has no concern in the Venesucian dispute. The editorial goes on to say: "In truth, this invocation of the Monroe doctrine seems, on this side of the water, to be irrelevant, because there is no question of territorial greed or the imposition of an European system. It is absurd, because a statement of an American policy can hardly claim to attain the rank of a principle of international law. By what right does the Washington government demand the arbitration of this matter, when the very theory which guides their interference has absolutely nothing to do with the points in dispute? What nation has ever agreed to the Monroe doctrine? How often the United States. We have proven it on many a hard-fought field, whether the enehas the Washington government itself ventured to advance it? We say nothing of the process of the twisting of the lion's tail generally resorted to at times of electoral excitement. Yet, if it be true that all nated in partisan intrigues there is still less reason why we should submit to what, from the British standpoint, is a wholly perverse and inadmissable claim."

The Daily Graphic says: "The epitaph of Cleveland's message is a document which self-respecting Americans will not read with either pride or pleasure. It only serves to illustrate another of the inherent absurdities of the modern interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland does not propose to instruct Mr. Bayard to demand his passports nor does he con template an invasion of Canada, or an exlition to Demerara. He is struck by the awkward fact that he must first ascertain what there is to fight about.

"Does President Cleveland seriously think that we can admit the proposition that the frontiers of European colonies in the two Americas are to be held at the good pleasure of a committee of .vashington gentlemen? What would the United States have said in 1848 if we, as an American power, had advanced the claim, based on this prin ciple, to protect Mexico from a wantonly aggressive war by which President Cleveland's predecessors settled the Texan bound-

The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says: "It is a remarkable document, though its consequences are not likely to be serious. Neither Secretary Olney nor President Cleveland seems to realize that the Monroe strine cannot be quoted as authoritative in negotiations with a foreign power. The finition of Monroeism is a matter for Americans themselves. It binds nobody else. President Cleveland proves too much. It follows from his message that neither British Guiana nor Canada has any right to an independent existence on American soll. England is threatened with war unless she permits President Cleveland to adjust the boundaries of Venezuela. Happily there is still some sense of humor in the American people. Regarded as a party move, the message is not unskillful. It puts the Reblicans in a hole. If they assent to the imission they enable Mr. Cleveland to pose as an accomplished twister of the lion's tail. If they refuse the commission, they enable the Democrats to denounce them as the servile friends of the Britisher. But the great body of Americans will not be led by any such motive or consideration. Lord Salisbury's firm and moderate statement of the case will appeal to the justice and common sense of the American people."

The Chronicle (Liberal) says: "The mes page will be read here with blank aston ent. Can these be serious words ad dressed to us by the descendants of the little shipload of English folks who sailed in the Mayflower? We will not take things too seriously, but will suppose that Presicent Cleveland is engaged in the familiar work of tail twisting. There is but one anower. If the enlarged application of the Monroe doctrine is to be enforced, America become responsible for the foreign policy of all the petty and impetuous little states on the two continents of America. But what if the commission should find that we are well within our rights? Perhaps, however, the presidential election will be over then and there will be no need of patriotic messages. Any way, the message cannot obscure or defeat the blood ties of affection between the two countries."

The Post (Conservative) says: "A dispatch of this kind is clearly intended not for the English Foreign Office, but for the American electors. The commission proposed can have no more binding effect on this country than would the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington."

. . . The Morning (Conservative) regards the message as an election device, but not dignified one.

The Morning Advertiser, the organ of the licensed trades, says: "Even remembering the Sackville incident, it is almost incredible that any statesman should cast such a firebrand for electoral purposes. Cool judgment was never more required in England's foreign policy, which is tortunately in able

Comments of Canadians.

question, Lord Salisbury has achieved a signal victory over Cleveland and his Cabnet. The matter will probably be amicably adjusted on the basis originally laid down by Great Britain. Mr. Cleveland has not often yielded to the demands of American politics. It is regrettable that he shold have done so on the present occasion .- Montreal

from Mr. Cleveland's point of view, which is evidently that of the politician who is out of votes. It would probably be long the meantime Mr. Cleveland's firm vindication of the doctrine would be winning votes for his third-term election. We may be sure, however, that whoever wins or loses in that election, not a foot of British terriby any ruling of their bluster and the Monroe doctrine.-Toronto Mail and Express. President Cleveland has this time outdone ingoism in gravely recommending a commission. Lord Salisbury has gravely and the minister was asked. politely informed the United States that the affair is none of their business. If those uninvited frontier makers go fooling around Gulana territory they stand a chance to be treated as trespassers. Canada is inter-

and Olney have made themselves .- St. Johns

READY TO FIGHT.

100,000 Brave Soldiers. NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- The following manifesto has been issued by the executive council of the Irish National Alliance of America and a copy of it has been sent to

"To the members of the Irish National Al-

liance and the American public:

"It has been publicly charged that the policy of the Irish National Alliance is an Irish policy of hatred to England and is, therefore, contrary to the interests of America. This calls in question the loyalty to the Republic of our people. We declare that no more bitter, more perfidious or more unrelenting enemy than Great Britain to the United States has ever existed. England has ever been the vengeful foe of American iberty and republican institutions. ned with this conviction and seeing that Great Britain has avowed her intention to trample on the Monore doctrine by her attempt to rob Venezuela of her terri

tory, and has dared to violate the integrity Inited States without delay one hundred thousand sold ers, as brave as have ever shouldered a rifle, and every man of whom is a believer in the principles and teachings of the Irish National Alliance.

"Our army, which is now organized, ready to serve the American Republic in any part of this continent, and should the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine need its aid will, either on Irish soil or on English ground, establish the fact that the in-trepidity, the valor and the determination of the Irish brigade will again prove the loyalty of Irishmen to the United States. Whether the nation which dares to interfere with American principles of liberty be England or any other foreign power we care The men whose faith is that of the Irish National Alliance stand ready to fight at any moment for the honor and for the rights of the country of our adoption. This is the loyalty our members bear to mies of the Republic were Englishmen, Tor-

"As to our relations with England, we have no apologies to make, no excuse to offer. Should it be possible to embroil her this zealous support of Venezuela origi- tate to do so. The chief object of the Irish National Alliance is to create the opporunity which will enable us to drive the British enemy from Ireland as it was driven from the United States. England's cruelty, in America. We pray that the day may the Monroe doctrine has been written in the land, shall assist in driving the foe to whom we bear undying hatred from Ireland." The manifesto is signed by William Ly-man, president, New York; John T. Sutton, secretary, New York, and P. V. Fitzpatrick, treasurer, Chicago.

Offer from Ex-Confederates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- The officers of the onfederate Veteran Camp of New York met in special executive session to-night and unanimously adopted the following reso-

"Whereas, The message of the President bmitted this day to Congress marks a critical stage in our relations with Great Britain, and while we trust that the difficulty may be amicably adjusted to the satisfaction and honor of the two greatest nations on the earth, be it "Resolved, That the President has taken

sition heartily indorsed by us and from aich there should be no step backward, and be it further 'Resolved, That we, Confederate Veterans amp of New York, do pledge ourselves in the event of war, to raise in New York and offer to the President a company of Confederate veterans to battle for the honor of our country and the glory of our flag."

Offer from Missourians. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17 .- A meeting of the officers and members of the First Infantry, Missouri National Guard, was held this evening, and as a result, Col. Edwin Boldorf, commanding, sent the following telegram to Washington:

To His Excellency, the President of the United States: Sir-The First Regiment Infantry, Naonal Guard of Missouri, is a firm be Monroe doctrine-America, North, South, East and West, for Americans-and its officers and men request their colonel to inform you, sir, that at the first call to arms the First Missouri will respond with

CAUSED A SENSATION.

How the Message Was Received at the National Capital.

1,000 strong.'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The message of President Cleveland to Congress transmitting the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury relative to the Venezuelan boundary dispute created a real sensation in Washington to-day. Although the nature of Secretary Olney's vigorous amunication and of Lord Salisbury's answers had been already accurately foretold in the dispatches from Washington and London, there was still a great popular craving to learn just how the President would deal with Lord Salisbury's refusal to submit the matter to arbitration, and the message was listened to with intense interest in Congress and was read with avidity on the streets. Nowhere was there a voice lifted in dissent for the doctrine so firmly laid down by the President, but, on the contrary, there was an outburst of patriotic feeling that must have been highly gratifying to the chief executive.

In the dignissed United States Sena body that rarely exhibits emotion on any occasion, there was witnessed the unparalleled spectacle of hand clapping and applause, which was the spontaneous expression of the approval of almost every Senator, without regard to party. On the streets the message was discussed and old veterans of the late war talked exultantly of what they were prepared again to undertake at the call of their country. In the great hall of the Pension building the employes gathered and sang with gusto, the "Star-snagled Banner and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

At the White House messages poured in from every quarter of the country congratulating the President on his message. They came from men of all parties, in all stations of life. The matter, of course, was of the greatest interest in diplomatic circles, and the general impression on a sober second consideration of the note was that the matter has not yet reached a stage where war is imminent, and that the hint of Great Britain's purpose to reopen negotiations with Venezuela looking to settlement of the dispute between themselves, perhaps may be regarded as the indication of how the whole matter will end.

Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, secured a copy of the message early in the day and cabled it by way of Cuba and Haiti to his "In the discussion of the application of government. The time of transmission is the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan eight hours, and it is felt that its reception at Caracas will be the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Andrade's satisfaction was almost beyond the power of expression. "The message is superb," said he, with much enthusiasm. "It is even a surprise to me in its vigor, in the nobility of the sentiments expressed and in the masterly exposition of the Monroe doctrine. There can be no doubt or misconstruction The commission is a very good device of its meaning. In my country it cannot but arouse the keenest appreciation on the part of the government and the people for this expression of friendship from a strong counbefore the commission could report, but in | try in behalf of a comparatively weak

Mr. Andrade was asked what the next step of Venezuela would be. "There is nothing further for us to do," he said. "We have announced our policy, and in that we have tory will be transferred to a foreign flag | the co-operation and support of the United States. We are little more than spectators

> "Is the plan of a commission to investigate the question and fix the line feasible?"

"Perfectly so," he replied. "The evidence can readily be furnished, so far as Venezuela is concerned. It will be a laborious work, as the documents and maps are very voluminous, and from many sources, inested in the fine example of imprudence fur- cluding those of Holland, Spain and other nished by Secretary Oiney. Such assertions in the name of Monroe doctrine will

At the British embassy, Sir Julian Paunmake that doctrine as absurd as Cieveland

Senator Cullom Rep.—The message has a Cieveland's message is an exhibition of wrecked and a good ring, but the President seems not to clearly understand the Monroe doctrine will applaud. Congress must sustain President, in the make that doctrine as absurd as Cieveland's position or else abandon fatally.

was stated that the Foreign Office made public at noon to-day the Salisbury answer, simultaneous with its publication Foreign Office to-day. This presents the his recommendation for a commission. anomaly of each country interesting itself with the phase of the question most acto the Capitol during the day to witness | breadth." the reading of the documents, but was not present during the demonstration in the Senate. Beyond the Salisbury letters the embassy has received no communications on the Venezuelan question, so that the case rests on the correspondence submitted

IN CONGRESS.

Staid Senators of Both Parties Clapped Their Hands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The President's message on the Venezuelan question occupled the main attention of the Senate during its brief session. Secretary Cox read the document amid impressive silence, the Senators following every word with intense interest. The concluding sentence of the message was no sooner reached than a demonstration occurred almost unparalleled in the history of the upper branch of Congress, Senators on both sides of the chamber joining in their expressions of approval by long-continued hand clapping. The message and accompanying documents were at once referred to the committee on foreign relations, and beyond the reading of the document no debate or reference to it oc-

curred during the session. When the Senate convened many memorials concerning the Cuban rebellion and the Turkish massacres were presented. Mr Call, of Florida, offered a resolution to investigate alleged election irregularities in Florida. At this point the message from the President was received. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, at once moved that the Senate go oppression and usurpation of the rights of into executive session, which, at 12:40, was

At 1 o'clock the doors of the Senate were thrown open and the Secretary of the Senate began the reading of the President's message. As the reading of the message closed there was a hearty hand clapping from all quarters of the chamber, Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, leading in the demonstration on the Republican side. Veterans of the Senate say it was the most spontaneous demonstration in their recol-

The President's message laid on the Speaker's table in the House until late the afternoon when it was read and received with much enthusiasm by members of both parties. Because the message was not read when received Mr. Crisp ex-"There is an important message from the President relating to Venezuela lying on that table and yet this Republican Congress enters on partisan action, delaying the consideration of a President's mes-

Mr. Hulick was quickly on his feet, with the inquiry: "Is it this House or the President's ducking excursion that has delayed the message on the Venezuelan question?" There was a round of laughter and applause from the inside of the chamber.

"There is a message on that table," pro-eded Mr. Crisp. "It lies unheeded by this House. And yet it is a frank, honest and manly support of the Monroe doctrine." Both sides joined in the applause at the mention of the Monroe doctrine. At 4:30 the speaker laid before the House Although many memoers ha

already read it, nearly all of them remained in their seats and listened attentively to the reading. Several passages were punc tured by applause, and the conclusion of the reading was followed by loud applause on both sides. Mr. Crisp was on his feet at the close with a bill, and Mr. McCreary moved the reference of the message to the nittee on foreign affairs, but Speaker Reed referred it to that committee without a motion and recognized Mr. Dingley, who made a motion to adjourn until to-morrow morning, and this was carried. The bin which Mr. Crisp tried to offer follows: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled that the sum of \$100,000 be and the same in hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President, to investigate and report what is the true divisional line between the re-

public of Venezuela and British Gulana." VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN. Expressions of Members of Both

Houses on the Message. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Members Congress expressed themselves freely this evening on the President's message:

Senator Davis, a Republican member of committee on foreign relations, said: "I think the President has risen to an opportunity such as has not been presented to any President in many years. In language of great dignity, power and accuracy he has stated the Monroe doctrine as understood by the American people for seventy

Senator Teller, Rep.-The concluding words have an American ring. Senator Gorman, Dem.-It is a warlike document; a very vigorous statement. Of ourse much depends on what the comm

sion which we are to send to Venezuela Senator Brice, Dem.-We have arrived at a time when the President is not only heartily supported by his own party, but is

thoroughly in accord with and enthusiasti-

cally supported by the Republicans. Senator Voorhees, Dem.-It was splendid violated the rules of the Senate the first time in my life by clapping my hands when the message was read. I indorse every word of it and so will the American people. Senator Jones, Dem., of Arkansas-I am

for sustaining the position taken by the President. The country cannot do otherwise than stand by the American doc-

Senator Bacon, Dem .- I agree with the President fully.

Senator Tillman, Dem.-It is a serious question, and while it appeals to the national pride and prestige, I don't think we can go to war over a small South American country. I hope some way will be found of adjusting the difficulty. If we are to fall back on our court we should have resorted to it before asking for arbi-

Senator Lodge, Rep.—This message is the most serious and important message which has been submitted by any President to Congress for many years. As a matter of course, I heartily approve if its spirit, its onclusion and the general position taken, for I took the same ground myself last June. It is to be hoped that the President's message will make the English people understand that this is to us a vital question. that we are wholly content to leave it to arbitration, but if arbitration is declined we shall resist this aggression to the utmost, and that although we do not seek war, we do not fear it. Senator Vilas, Dem .- It is a strong American state paper and will take rank with the ablest papers that have ever emanated from the executive mansion. Senator Hawley, Rep.-It is a good and

the criticism in some quarters that it is too plainly put. Senator Warren, Rep.-It is a good mes-sage. No fault can be found with it by Americans who favor the upholding of American doctrine Senator Elkins, Rep.-The President does not seem sure of his position and should have known what the situation was before taking the ground. Now he proposes a dission to find out what should have

strong document, but it may be subject to

been known before. Senator Frye, Rep.-I am delighted with the message. It has a genuine American tone and is patriotic throughout. It voices my sentiments exactly. Senator Chandler, Rep .- It is a broad and courageous paper and expounds a doctrine for which the United States will fight It

Senator Platt, Rep.-I concur heartily in all the President says in the message. In a matter of this kind affecting the national interests and the national honor there ought to be no division of parties and I think there will be none in this instance.

in the general interest in the question. It | will make with Great Britain would meet our approval.

Views of Representatives. Representative Henderson, Rep., of Iowa .here. But as the President's message is to I like the message. It is uncompromising Congress, and has not gone through diplo- on the great underlying principle of the matic channels, it was not a part of the | Monroe doctrine. I cannot doubt that Conmatter given to the British public by the gress will promptly sustain the President in

Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, who has figured prominently in the question and has ceptable to itself. London laying special visited the country to ascertain all the facts stress on the Salisbury letter, and the with regard to the boundary dispute, said: United States, naturally, being concerned | "Mr. Cleveland's message is clean-cut and mainly with the President's message. Mr. | American to the core. In it he recognizes Bax-Ironsides, of the embassy staff, went | the Monroe doctrine in all its length and

Mr. Walker, Rep., of Massachusetts.-The position in which the United States government finds itself in the Venezuelan dispute is exceedingly serious. The President's suggestion as to the position of the United States will meet the approval of the people. Mr. Grosvenor, Rep.—The message is a direct menace of war if England does not back down or seek further diplomatic consideration. No President ever put the Monroe doctrine in stronger language, or in a more unquestionable form. Mr. Dolliver, Rep.—The refusal of Great Britain to submit the Venezuelan boundary

juestion to arbitration justifies the Presi-Mr. McCreary, Dem.-The message is strong and fair and able. As a reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine it will attract wide attention and will be universally indorsed by the people. I admire his course and I believe the House of Representatives will support him in his efforts to uphold the Monroe doctrine and prevent illegal encroachments by Great Britain on the

territory of Venezuela.

Mr. Aldrich, Rep.—The message reads well and in a measure atones for the previously weak foreign policy of the administration. It will be regarded generally as a strong paper, reflecting credit upon the

Mr. Washington, Dem.—It is a manly declaration that we will fight if necessary to prevent a powerful nation arrogantly assuming to settle its disputes with a weak one without regard to justice and right.

Mr. Quigg, Rep.—The President's recommendation in the Venezuelan matter has my admiration and my support. It is at once adequate and suitable.

Mr. Hitt, probable chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, and Mr. Payne, of New York, possible chairman of the ways and means committee, declined to comment on the message.

INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS.

Governor McKinley Thinks the People Will Approve the Message.

Kinley having been requested by a number of newspapers by wire to express his views on the President's message on the Venezuelan question, has responded as follows: "Replying to your dispatch of this date touching President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, it is my judgment that the President's firm and dignified statement of the adherence of our government to the Monroe doctrine will command the approval of the people of Ohio. His message enforces with strength and vigor the position of the United States in its relations with European powers for more than seventy years. It is American in letter and spirit, and in a calm and dispassionate manner upholds the honor of the Nation and insures its security."

Hon. William C. Whitney. NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- William C. Whitney, speaking of the President's message, said: "It is simply a renewed affirmation of the Monroe doctrine. It expresses the meaning and purpose of that doctrine. Mr. Cleveland's expression of it is clear, concise, not by any means overstated or intemperate. It does not matter on what pretext England is seeking to extend its system of government on this continent. If she seeks in any way to extend her territory against the will of Venezuela, she comes in conflict with the Monroe doctrine. And since we say, in obedience to that doctrine, that she should not ex-tend her system of government on this continent, it is for us to decide whether or not she is doing so, either by just arbitra-tion or through our own investigation. It is certainly not for England to decide for us whether she violates the Monroe

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. CHICAGO, Dec. 17 .- Ex-Minister to England Robert T. Lincoln, speaking of the President's Venezuelan message to-night, said: "As Congress now has the matter in hand we may see in the near future some action toward the settlement of the bound-ary question in Venezuela. I think it was in 1891, while I was minister to England, that this government asked me to act as intermediary in a boundary line dispute between England and Venezuela (not the dispute now spoken of.) Lord Salisbury offered to arbitrate the question, but the Venezuelan emissary declined to accept any settlement other than a fixed line marked on his official charts. This broke off diplomatic relations and ended my position in the matter. I believe in the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan troubles, provided this

government is prepared to enforce it." George W. Smalley. LONDON, Dec. 17.-George W. Smalley, New York correspondent of the Times, in his review of the expressions of public opinion in America over the President's message, quotes extracts from a number of the New York papers. Of the demon-stration of approval upon the reading of the message in the Senate he says: "Senator Lodge is reported as saying in answer to a question how he liked the message that he was bubbling over with delight. There could not be a more sinister indication of the sense in which the message vas understood. Strange stories telegraph from the Capitol of laughter in the Senate and of congratulations. Stranger still, exchanged between Republican Senators. Those who reserved their opin-ions are the anti-Cleveland Democrats."

Governor Morrill. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 17.-When asked what he thought of President Cleveland's message, Governor Morrill said to-night: "All Americans who are Americans in patriotic spirit will indorse the message. It is bold, courageous and timely. It is what the people are looking for, and if England insists upon war they will respond as one man to the President's call for troops, and in that event Kansas may be depended upon to furnish her full quota."

By Unanimous Vote. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17 .- The Chamber of Commerce, at its regular meeting tonight, indorsed by a unanimous vote the position taken by the Persident in upholding the Monroe doctrine. The resolution was loudly applauded.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

Great Unanimity in Upholding President Cleveland and Secretary Olney. President Cleveland's message is the most virile assertion possible on the spirit of the Monroe doctrine. * * This is not jingo-ism. It is Americanism.—St. Louis Republic

Because he is right he should be heartly sustained by every patriot. War seems inevitable. If it does not come one country or the other must stand a confessed brag-gard.—Denver Rocky Mountain News (Dem.) If neither England nor Venezuela interferred with the commission, and if either or both should then refuse to accept the boundary line laid down by it, would it become our duty to whip either or both into submission?-Denver Republican.

The message is in a tone that will be pleasing to the country. It insists on the validity of the Monroe doctrine and upon its application to present conditions, and it clearly indicates a determination for its enforcement.—Chicago Inter Ocean

The message is one of the most vigorous and patriotic state papers that ever emanated from the executive mansion. "America is for Americans," and to this proposition the millions not only of the United States, but of the three Americas, will say "amen." -Washington Star (Ind.) No one could have asked for a stronger,

more decisive or more vigorous support of the Monroe doctrine. 'ine message will become one of the Nation's great historic papers. War is a serious matter, but there are greater calamities than war-one of them is the loss of national self-respect and honor.-Commercial Gazette (Rep.) This has the true American ring. It is an echo of his predecessors, John Adams

and Andrew Jackson, in crises when the honor and interests of the country were endangered by foreign aggressions. If the Monroe doctrine is to remain a vital principle of American diplomacy this is the time to assert it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

the Monroe doctrine. Petty, indeed, is the soul that would refuse on account of personal dislike to sustain this patriotic uterance of President Cleveland's .- Cincin-

nati Enquirer (Dem.) The Nation is with the President. It nakes no difference to us whether or not any foreign government may decline to admit the validity of the Monroe doctrine. We are not capable of the puerlity of en-treating recognition of it as a favor. We are prepared to demonstrate its validity with the entire strength of a sovereign peo-

ple-Chicago Times-Herald (Ind.) No President of this American Union has ever given out an utterance more coura-geous, more inspiring, more splendid. It will rouse the country from one end to the other. Before the breath of this magnificent patriotism the doubts and fears of fainthearted trimmers, the nerveless maunderings of mugwumps, will be blown away in shame. It is a call to arms.—Washington

The argument of the President is unanwerable. Americans of all shades of political opinion will indorse the message. It is altogether likely, too, that Congress will in some formal way sanction the interpreta-tion of the Monroe doctrine advanced by the President. It may be depended upon that the American people, without regard to parties, will sustain Mr. Cleveland to he extent here suggested .- San Francisco | J. Following is a list of those lost: Chronicle (Rep.)

However the boundary dispute may eventuate the thanks of the country are due to President Cleveland for his vigorous, reso-lute, fearless and patriotic defense of that doctrine. In this respect he has risen to the necessities of the situation and left no doubt in the minds of European politicians where this government stands on the question. If Great Britain refuses to accept the Monroe doctrine "let her bring on her bears."-Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

The President's message is not only a strong appeal to American pride and patriotism in the matter now at issue, it is a clean-cut and vehement enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, which in his hands is ts claims to Venezuelan territory, the American Congress must relegate the Mon-roe doctrine to the limbo of forgotten dreams or the question must be left to the dread arbitrament of the sword.—Chicago Chron-

What interests us most is how Mr. Cleve-

and's proposal to appoint a tracing com-mission will strike the Republicans. Will they give him the money for its expenses, and enable him all next year to pose as the war candidate for his presidency? Or is his proposal sufficiently near war to make it a delicate matter to reject it, in view of the jingo vote? Will they consent to have him put his own men on the commission and thus get weekly glory out of the whole business between now and next October?—New York Evening Post (Ind.)

At last the people of the United States the cold water that they were unable to check their progress since they battle with the heavy sea which was running at the time. The Tafna lay by for two ne foreign policy, unbroken by partisan lickerings or jealousies. This is something which never has occurred before in our history as a Nation. It is not too much, herefore, to say that the message read to the houses of Congress yesterday is the most important document which Grover Cleveland ever penned. It will be a notice to European powers that if they entrench the Monroe doctrine, they will have to deal, not with a party or faction, not with a small group of diplomats whose tenure of office is limited, but with a whole people.—

President Cleveland's message to Congress

Buffalo Express (Ind. Rep.)

a faithful reflection of the sentiments and lisposition of the American people. Public opinion throughout the country will cordially sustain the policy he proposes. He has assumed precisely the position which the interests of the country require and the only position that is consistent with its dignity and safety. Mr. Cleveland has done his duty and has truly responded to the views of the people over whose affairs he is presiding. He may be very sure, and so may Lord Salisbury, that they will support their President to the utmost of their power and their resources in the effectual execution of that determination.—New York Press (Rep.) Grover Cleveland at one leap has reached high plane of patriotism. President of the entire American people. It is an able state paper. His analysis of the Monroe doctrine is so clear that a child may understand it. His maintenance of the rights of America is firm, dignified and manly. Politactuated the President. He has risen to the ignity of his great office and much may be forgiven him for that. The message will be read and its sentiments re-echoed by every man in the United States. When the President of the United States acts for all he people in a grave emergency, when he rops the cloak of the partisan, he should have and will have the unfaltering support of every man who values country above party.-New York Advertiser (Rep.)

President Cleveland's message to Con-

ess on the Venezuelan matter is a serious lunder. It is a blunder because it is based upon a wrong conception, because it is not sustained by international law or usage, and because it places the United States in a false position. The President in his message, like Secretary Olney in his dispatches, assumes that the policy of Great Britain in Venezuela involves a menace to this country. The President says that "the doctrine (of Monroe) upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government." Are our "peace and safety as a nation," the "integrity of our free institutions" and "the trangull maintenance of our distinctive form of government" threatened by an extension, however unwarranted and arbitrary, of the English possessions in Venezuela? The preposterous nature of this jingo bugaboo is sufficiently indicated by pointing to Canada and British Columbia on our very border. England is not a "for-eign nation" in this hemisphere. Great Britain owns more territory on this continent than we do. She was here before we were a nation. If she had the hostile intenions which the President's words impute, did she need to wait for a boundary dispute in distant Venezuela, with a hybrid race, to The assumption is absurd. And with it falls the structure of ponderously patriotic rhetoric reared upon it by the government in the attitude of threatening war, unless we mean it and are prepared for it, and can appeal hopefully to the sympathies of the civilized world in making Do these conditions exist? Will any of the Senators who applauded the President's message yesterday seriously affirm that they do? If these conditions do not exist, what remains for us except a few weeks or months of bluster and a more or less graceful backdown?-New York World.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Moses B. Walker, the "Hero of

"Chickamauga." KENTON, O., Dec. 17 .- Gen. Moses B. Walker, the hero of Chickamauga, died today. Eleven days ago he was stricken with paralysis. General Walker was born in 819. He served throughout the war and was conspicuous for his bravery in sixteen bat-tles. He was the last man that left the bloody field of Chickamauga.

Truxton Beale's Travels. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-A dispatch to the

World from London says: "Truxton Beale. formerly United States minister to Persia and afterwards to Greece, is now in Paris but is about to start on an extended tour long the entire southern frontier of Asiatic Russia from the east shore to the Caspian sea to Port Arthur, with a detour into Chinese Turkestan. Mr. Beale says there is no truth in the statement published in New York and Paris that his wife, daughter of the late James G. Blaine, has instituted proceedings for divorce.'

Ryan Bests Carroll. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17.-The fight be ween Jim Ryan and Mark Carroll for \$300

and receipts was largely attended to-night, It was terrific in slugging and punishment. In the first round each man was floored once and Carroll three times. Carroll being knocked senseless, Rvan was awarded the fight. Ryan also quit badly punished, although the bout lasted only two Baroness Secures a Divorce.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 17.-Baroness Mary D. Lagerfe't, daughter of the late . B. Doty, the wealthy iron manufacturer of this city, was granted a divorce yesterday on the grounds of willful absence from Baron Israel Frederick Lagerfelt, who, while acting as a Swedish consul at Pittsburg, committed forgeries, etc., which created a sensation several years ago.

Losses by Fire.

RICHMOND, Mo., Dec. 17.-The operationse, Percival & Holt's furniture store, Brown's Racket store, Ringfuist's dry goods store, the Masonic Hall, Grow's book store and the residences of Dr. Taylor and A. M. Fowler were destroved by fire this morning. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, about \$50,-

Express Train Wrecked. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Atlantic and Pacific express on the Southern Pacific

railroad, due in this city at 8:45 p. m., was wrecked to-day near Towels. A Pullman and a tourist car rolled down an embank-ment, injuring several passengers, but none

GERMAN SHIP ATHENA DESTROYED AND FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

Her Cargo of Naphtha and Nitroglycerin Ignited-Only Six of the Orew Were Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.-The German ship Athena, from New York, for Bremen, was lost at sea on Sunday, Dec. 15, together with the captain and thirteen men, who were part of a crew of twenty men, the first mate, second mate and four seamen being picked up by the British steamer Tafna, bound for this port. The accident was due to an explosion of the ship's cargo of naphtha and nitro-glycerin. The explosion occurred while the Athena was lying in a helpless condition at sea off Cape May, N.

Captain, M. Haak; George Kenke, cook; Fritz Nehring, Hans Roenig, John Spencer, John Anderson, Johann Voght, H. Wahlen, Sallmeske Holtz, seamen; Hans Asmussan, Wilhelm Heinz, Bernard Pechstelr, apprentices, and two cabin boys, names not Those saved are: Alex. Franzelius, first

mate; John Freese, second mate; William Moulder, carpenter; John Rudsit, Martin Pillis, George Schroeder, seamen. The Athena left New York Dec. 10, with a cargo of naphtha in barrels and several hundred cases of nitro-glycerin. She experienced severe weather until Friday. On that day she had all her masts carried the Monroe doctrine, which in his hands is away and sprung a leak. Her bow sank vitalized as never before since its first down into the water and the deck was subpromulgation. Great Britain must abandon merged up to where the foremast had been. On Saturday morning the Tafna sighted. Distress signals were hoisted, on account of the heavy seas the British steamer could not get near her. The Tafna signalled that she would stand by until Sunday. Sunday morning about 8 o'clock the Tafna approached the Athena and when within a cable's length of her a flame was seen to shoot out of the center of the deck and the port holes at stern. A terrific explosion followed and instantly every man on board the doomed ship was either thrown or jumped into the key water. The Tafna put out boats to rescue the men, but they were only able to pick up six. It is supposed that the remaining fourteen were so injured by the explosion or numbed by At last the people of the United States hours before continuing on her voyage. The Puerto Principe at Iguara. Everything explosion is that the side of the vessel was sprung during the heavy weather and the barrels of explosive oil rubbing together caused a spark which ignited their contents. On Saturday afternoon the vessels drifted apart and the Athena's crew had given up all hope of being saved, but at daybreak on Sunday morning the Tafna was again sighted.

The Athena was owned by Auborchard Rostwick, of Bremen. She was 1,388 tons register and was formerly an American She was double-decked and built in Newburyport, Mass., in 1873. Her cargo was valued at \$45,000. When the Tafna finally parted from the wrecked vessel the hulk was about 325 miles from Cape May in latitude 36.46, longitude 68.50. The sea was covered with casks of naphtha and wreckage. Captain Haak, the commander of the Athena, was about forty-five years of age. He leaves a wife and two children

in Germany. Swept by a Huge Wave. NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- The French-line steamer La Champagne, from Havre, arrived at her pier to-day after an exceptionally stormy passage. She was delayed at Havre owing to heavy weather in the passage La Champagne experienced a succession of hard gales from the west and southwest, accompanied by high seas. At 5:30 a. m., during a violent gale from the southwest, a great wave swept over the port sides of the vessel, fore and aft. The wave broke on the lifted from their chocks and carried along the deck aft and badly smashed. The water reached the companion door leading to the main deck and poured into the saloon and library, breaking the heavy mahogany saloon staircase. The hurricane deck ven-

deck just abaft of the ge, sweeping everything before it. three large starboard lifeboats were The sleeping passengers were awakened by the rush of water which deluged many of their rooms, and to add to their excitement the electric lighting plant gave out for several minutes, leaving the ship in total darkness. The officers quickly allayed the fears of the passengers. No one was in-jured. The vessel carried over four hundred passengers.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

Treasurer Scholz's Report Fresh from the Printer.

State Treasurer Scholz has co annual report and the first copy the press of State Printer Burf esterday. The report covers about twe.. pages more than any former report from this office. A roster of the names and terms of office of all the State Treasurer has been placed in the fore part of the book. The report shows that the total receipts for the year were \$8,525,219.33, and expenditures, \$8,342,004.20, which, with the balance of \$390,-511.29 on hand a year ago, leaves a balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year just completed of \$573,726.42. The report shows that the State paid for the maintenance of its benevolent institutions \$959,525.39, for reformatories, \$110,000 and for penal institutions, \$190,484.12. The ducational institutions. In direct payments to the colleges that come under the title of State institutions, the State contributed \$223,922. During the year \$1,331,380.98 was paid

on the State debt. Of this amount \$500,000 was Statehouse bonds of 1885, the balance being temporary loan bonds of the same year. The receipts for the State debt sinking fund were \$385,211.69. From this fund \$154,019.02 was paid on the temporary loan bonds, leaving a balance of \$231,192.67. It is expected that the payments from cot that are now coming in will soon swell this amount to \$300,000, which to be used to pay a similar amount of to porary interest bonds of 1891, due next March. The State now has a debt of \$7,030,000, ex-clusive of the bonds held by the State educational institutions, which were issued nerely as a means of securing to these in-

stitutions a certain amount of money annually. The annual interest on this foreign debt is \$219,525. The domestic, or school debt, amounts to \$484,000; interest, \$24,200 annu-

CONFRONTED THE BURGLAR.

Charles Atkins Found Him in His Room in the Early Morning.

A burglar broke in the dining-room window at the residence of Charles A. Dale, 865 North Meridian street, about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. After going through the pockets of several overcoats hanging in the hallway he went to the second story. He entered the room of Mr. Dale's stepson, Charles Atkins. The man had secured some small change and a watch when Atkins awakened. The burglar stepped to the door and stood in the snadow. Atkins got out of bed, went to the door and touched a button that lights the gas in the hall. He turned about and found he was facing the burglar, who held a revolver in his hand. Atkins walked past him into his sister's room, out of range of his revolver. Mr. Dale was awakened by the burglar running down stairs, and came from his room with a revolver in his hand. Considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood when Dale fired his revolver to attract the attention of the night watchman. The burglar took a watch and a small amount of money. From appearances the thief also tried to break into the house occupied by David Kahn, next door to Mr. Dale's.

Burglars on West Vermont Street. The house of B. Samuels, 97 West Vermont street, was ransacked by burglars Monday night. A child's safe, containing 50 cents, was all that was missed.

Switch Trouble Ended. WELLSTON, O., Dec. 17 .- The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway for itself and its associated roads has put a quietus upon the riotous proceedings by obtaining an in-junction restraining the Ohio Coal Company from tearing up the switch laid on the company's own property.

Stimulating and Nutritious. Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It supplies just the right element (the hosphates) to repair waste of body and rain—a food itself, and also helps digest

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISTYING TOBACCO **Nicotine Neutralized**

PUSHING

CUBAN INSURGENTS UNDAUNTED BY REPORTED ADVERSES.

Spanish Accounts of Victories Over Their Enemies Probably Untrue-Crisis Rapidly Approaching.

HAVANA, Dec. 17 .- The insurgents, in spite of the reports of their defeats, have crossed the military lines between the city of Santa Clara and Clenfugos, the headquarters of General Campos, and their advance guards are now in sight of Las Lajas. well to the westward of Santa Clara, showing that the Spaniards have been utterly shows the insurgents to be moving towards Matanzas and Campos is on his way there to take command of the Spanish forces, which are to meet those of Gomez and Maceo in a pitched battle. The battle of Maltlempo, half way between the city of Santa Clara and Cienfugos, in which, according to an account received here, a Spanish force of 500 troops under Colones Arizon is said to have met the main body of the insurgents under Maximo Gomez, numbering about six thousand men, was followed by another engagement at Peralic. where the troops lost sixty-five killed and the insurgents had 300 killed and wounded. A lieutenant colonel and major died afterwards from wounds received during this fight. These "repulses" of the insurgents and the annoncement of the heavy loss they are said to have incurred, have not prevented them from pushing steadily onward, and so the Spanish forces must be in

retreat or defeated beyond concentration. However, the most serious news for the channel, and did not put to sea until after | Spaniards was the dispatch announcing the noon on Sunday, the 8th. During the entire | insurgents to be in sight of Las Lajas, showing the combined armies Maceo and Gomez to be making for the province of Havana. Near Mantanjas a decisive battle must be fought or else the Spaniards must retreat on Havana itself. General Campos recognizes the gravity of the situation and has hurriedly left Clenfuegos for Mantanjas to take command of the troops that will attempt to bar the way of the apparently victorious Cubans. Only about ten days have elapsed since the announcement was made of the defeat tilators were carried away and through the apertures thus left on the deck the water poured down into the stateroom section. that time crossed four-fifths of the province of Santa Clara, and they have done this in the face of 40,000 picked troops said to have been distributed over that territory. It was at Santa Clara that Campos made his headquarters, and it was from there he proposed to direct the operations which were to hurl the enemy back in confusion. Later, he changed his headquarters to Cien-Later, he changed his headquarters to Cien-fuegos, southwest of Santa Clara; now he is off for Mantanjas, ten or fifteen days hard traveling for the insurgents from San-ta Clara. Should the insurgents be defeated and ordinary fair generalship be adopted by the Spaniards, the forces of Gomes and Maceo will be caught from their real on one of the narrowest parts of the island by all the Spanish troops they have success-fully evaded or defeated in their march

westward. The next two weeks, consequently, should settle matters one way or Filibusters Landed. MADRID, Dec. 17 .- A dispatch to the Corespondencia from Havana confirms the report that a filibustering expedition has anded near Manzanillo, province of Santiago De Cuba, with arms, ammunition, a quick-firing gun and five American gun-

ANOTHER DONATION. Mrs. Shimer Will Make a Gift to the

University of Chicago. CHICAGO, Dec. 17 .- Mrs. P. K. W. Shimer, of Mount Carroll, Ill., has signified her intention of turning over to the University of Chicago the Mount Carroll Female Seminary, with two hundred students and property valued at \$100,000. In addition, she promises to endow the university with at least \$150,000 in cash, and that sum may

be increased to \$200,000

President Mayer to Resign. BALTIMORE, Dec. 17 .- It is freely asserted here and confirmed by gentlemen who are in a position to know that President Charles F. Mayer, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, will resign his office at to-morrow's meeting of directors. No de-nial or confirmation of this report could be obtained at the offices of the company in this city, however, and President Mayer

refused to be interviewed upon the subject. Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates are unsurpassed for their purity and deliciousness of flavor. All grocers.



NATIONAL **Tube Works** Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water.

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malle-able Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks. Engine Trimming, Stean Gauges, Pipe Tonga, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and D'ss, Wrenebes, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitch-en Sinks, Hose, Belting, Bab-bit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in confection with Gas. Steam and Water. Natural Go Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Pub-lic Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laun-dries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to orer any size Wronght-Iro

KNIGHT & JILLSON

75 and 77

S. PENNSKI VANLA ST

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant.

127 North Illingto Strast

MARMON-Nettie Marmon, aged six years, at 185 Cornell avenue, at 1 o'clock